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the distributing enterprise, is not permissible without a change in contract. (Power consumed is the quantity of work done by electricity per unit of time and is measured in kilowatt-hours.) If there has been no change of contract, such excessive power consumption shall be regarded as a breach of contract. In such a case the distributing enterprise has the right to disconnect, without prior notice, electrical equipment which was used in violation of the contract.

Article 2

To avoid interruptions in the supply of electric power and to insure safety in its use, all consumers, with the exception of those who use electric power only for domestic purposes, shall:

- a. Regularly inspect and repair electrical equipment according to a previously established plan.
- b. Check relay fuses and overload fusing.
- c. Check ground wires.
- d. Prevent accidents, by means of safety devices, testing, etc.
- e. Organize maintenance service to combat power interruptions.
- f. Take measures against outbreak of fire.
- g. Equip the personnel working on electrical equipment with handbooks and regulations and train them systematically.

Article 3

1. A consumer is not entitled to resell electric power to anyone without written permission of the distributing enterprise. A consumer may make electric power available only to a regularly registered tenant, and shall not charge more than he himself pays for it.

2. In case equipment used by a consumer is responsible for a drop or fluctuation in the voltage of another consumer, or disturbs radio reception or communication, the distributing enterprise may limit the use of such equipment to certain periods of time, or may disconnect it until the disturbance is removed. The resulting expenses are to be borne by the consumer, or by the owner of the faulty equipment.

SECTION II. REGULATION OF ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

Article 4

1. In the interest of an uninterrupted supply of electricity, the distributing enterprises, in conjunction with the kraj national committees, shall adopt all regulatory measures which the government has decreed or which the Ministry of Fuel and Power has announced.

2. Load charts, which all new wholesale consumers are required to work out with the distributing enterprise, shall be the basis for regulating consumption. Similarly, all wholesale consumers who have registered previously are required to present proposed load charts to the distributing enterprise. Load charts are to be worked out according to directives issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

3. The distributing enterprise shall evaluate the proposed load charts and shall arrange consumption in accordance with the power situation at the particular time. At the same time, it shall direct its efforts toward reducing consumption during peak periods and toward the better utilization of power during off periods, particularly at night. The consumption charts worked out in this manner shall be approved by the kraj national committees.

Article 5

1. During the threshing season, agricultural enterprises may use electricity for threshing and other agricultural purposes only in the quantity and during the period laid down by the threshing plan.

2. To assure uninterrupted supplies of electric power for the fulfillment of the agricultural production plan during the threshing season, factory shutdowns are to be scheduled for the threshing season, insofar as this is in the common interest and shutdown regulations do not contain provisions to the contrary.

Article 6

1. The scheduling of work periods to provide for uninterrupted supplies of electric power is governed by decree, as well as by an announcement of the Ministry of Manpower.

2. If necessary, the management of an enterprise or plant shall transfer certain production processes requiring large amounts of electric power to lower load periods. This is to be done in agreement with the distributing enterprise and upon approval of the kraj national committee, which in turn will consult the kraj trade-union council. Entire shifts must also be transferred, if the power situation demands it. Detailed requirements will be outlined by the Ministry of Fuel and Power in conjunction with the ministries concerned and with the UPO (Central Trade-Union Council).

Article 7

Retail consumers are required to follow the directives of the Ministry of Fuel and Power providing for the uninterrupted supply of electric power and regulating the consumption of electricity; they are also required to obey the instructions of the distributing enterprises. They are particularly required to try to avoid using power during peak load hours, such as early morning, noon, and evening; they are to postpone work wherever possible to mid-morning, afternoon, and night periods.

Article 8

1. Under exceptional circumstances in the electric power supply of a kraj, the distributing enterprise may, subject to approval by the kraj national committee, limit the consumption of electric power:

- a. To a given period of the year
- b. To certain days or hours
- c. To a given power level (negotiate a new load chart with the wholesale consumer)

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

d. To a given amount (introduce quotas whereby the maximum permissible consumption of electric power, in kilowatt-hours, which a consumer can draw within a given period is established)

e. By forbidding the use of certain types of equipment

f. By forbidding installation of new equipment and fixtures.

2. If any limitations listed above affect consumption which is in the common interest, the kraj national committee may approve such limitation only after discussion with the consumer.

SECTION III. ECONOMICAL USE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Article 9

1. The consumer is responsible for the proper utilization of electrical equipment and for the economical use of electric power. All consumers must therefore provide for:

a. Timely connection and disconnection of condensers and timely disconnection of transformers, motors, illuminating equipment, and other electrical appliances.

b. Disconnecting during the day appliances which are to be used at night; this is to be done regardless of the rate being paid.

c. Regular cleaning of lighting fixtures.

2. In addition, large-scale consumers (large-scale consumers are those who consume large quantities of electricity, in both the retail and wholesale rate groups, such as industrial enterprises, commercial establishments, hotels, hospitals, workshops, etc.) must provide for the following:

a. Economical loading of motors and transformers. The output of motors and transformers is to correspond to the requirements of the machinery and equipment attached.

b. Use of the type of power corresponding to the type of appliance being used. (This factor governs the ratio between the active component of electric current and the total current flow. A low power factor prevents full utilization of power-station equipment.) If necessary, compensating equipment must be installed in agreement with the distributing enterprise. (Compensating equipment is used to improve the ratio between the active component of current and the total current flow, and includes capacitors and synchronous condensers). Presparking [excitation ?] current may be used only with the permission of the distributing enterprise, which, however, is not obliged to grant a reduction in rate for the use of this current.

c. The appointment of a power engineer according to applicable regulations, and reporting his name to the distributing enterprise.

d. Minimum use of current during periods of peak load.

e. Working out and maintaining norms as established for consumption of electric power per unit of production (a consumption norm is the quantity of electricity, in kilowatt-hours, consumed to produce one unit of goods).

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

f. Timely submission of reports on the use of electric power to the distributing enterprise, or to the Ministry of Fuel and Power, according to directives of the ministry.

g. Improving the power factor if it is less than 0.8, as by the use of static capacitors. If this is not done the distributing enterprise may disconnect the consumer's power supply or refuse to connect it.

h. Regular cleaning of windows and painting of light-reflecting surfaces, such as walls, ceilings, etc.

Article 10

1. Appliances which are to be disconnected according to Article 9, 1b, include mainly hot-water heaters having a capacity in excess of 50 liters, unless they are used for public washrooms and laundries; steam generators; and heat storage ovens. Disconnection is usually accomplished by means of time switches, which the distributing enterprise will rent, install, and maintain upon the proper payment. Appliances connected in this manner must use a separate branch line.

2. Regulations on disconnection also apply to appliances listed in the above paragraph which were installed before this announcement went into effect. The consumer shall make agreements with the distributing enterprise as to the time and conditions of installing these switches. The distributing enterprise may not delay decision beyond 31 October 1953.

3. The distributing enterprise shall be responsible for the arrangements necessary to install switches for appliances which were in use before this announcement went into effect. In the case of retail consumers, costs up to 200 crowns for making these arrangements will be absorbed by the consumer, and any additional expense by the distributing enterprise. The distributing enterprise shall not contribute to the expense of these arrangements in the case of wholesale consumers and consumers applying for the first time to have their appliances connected.

SECTION IV. REPORTS ON ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

Article 11

1. Wholesale consumers are required to keep a chart of the consumption of active and reactive power, as well as a voltage chart over a 24-hour period according to the requirements of the distributing enterprise. (Active power is that component which performs work; it is measured in kilowatt-hours. Reactive power is that component of electric current which accompanies the effective current, performs no work, but creates and maintains alternating magnetic fields in transformers and motors. It is measured in reactive kilovolt-ampere hours.) This chart is to be compiled once per calendar month, on the second Wednesday of the month. If this day is not a workday, the third Wednesday is used. Wholesale consumers are to submit this chart within 3 days to the distributing enterprise on a printed form supplied by the distributing enterprise. This provision applies to wholesale consumers who use at least 20,000 kilowatt-hours per month. In the common interest, however, the distributing enterprise may require a report on electric power consumption from wholesale consumers using less than 20,000 kilowatt-hours per month.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

2. The power charts are to be compiled either by recording instruments or by the consumer himself according to data from wattmeters registering effective and wattless power, by agreement with the distributing enterprise, or from data of voltmeters, if the distributing enterprise requests voltage charts.

3. Wholesale consumers who produce their own electric power, such as factory power plants, shall compile separate charts for the power received from the distributing enterprise and for their own power production, as measured at generator terminals. If the plant returns any surplus power to the network of the distributing enterprise, this is also to be included in the chart.

SECTION V. SUPERVISION OF ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

Article 12

1. The distributing enterprise may, at any time, check on whether the consumer is abiding by consumption requirements and whether he is using electric power efficiently and economically, according to this directive.

2. In the case of wholesale consumers, the distributing enterprise is entitled to supervise the fulfillment of consumption requirements and the efficient use of electric power, particularly:

- a. To control the loading of transformers and motors
- b. To control the power factor, both with and without compensating equipment
- c. To control measures for maintaining the daily load chart and to check prescribed days on which consumers may not draw electricity.

This supervision does not relieve the consumer of the responsibility of economizing in the use of electric power.

3. The agencies which inspect equipment are required to give advice to the inspected plants, when requested, on methods of improving the situation.

4. If a consumer fails to maintain his load charts, or if he arbitrarily changes the day on which he does not use electric power, the distributing enterprise will place him on the list of consumers whose power supply is to be cut off immediately in case of power failure. If the consumer repeats the violation, the distributing enterprise may cut his power supply off after first notifying him.

Article 13

For the purpose of checking the consumption of electric power, all consumers with transformer equipment of over 200 kilovolt-amperes may place the necessary recording instruments in their transformers, or in the local transformer station. They shall consult the distributing enterprise on the method of connecting these instruments.

Article 14

Agencies which inspect equipment are required to adhere to the regulations governing state, economic, and trade secrets.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

SECTION VI. INTERRUPTING POWER PRODUCTION,
AND UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ELECTRIC POWERArticle 15

Wholesale consumers may cause power failures by:

- a. Nonadherence to the load chart without prior notice to the distributing enterprise
- b. Wasting electricity and by regular, unauthorized failure to maintain the electricity consumption norms approved for industrial and illuminating purposes
- c. Exceeding the agreed maximum of consumption in kilowatt-hours
- d. Failure to observe regulations concerning repair of faults in electrical equipment, particularly if the consumer has already been warned of these faults
- e. Arbitrary use of new electrical equipment without prior knowledge of the distributing enterprise
- f. Carelessness in the mandatory reporting of consumption, or in their own production and supply of electric power, as outlined in Article 11.

Article 16

The following cases are considered to be unauthorized uses of electric power:

- a. If electric power not measured by a meter is drawn without the approval of the distributing enterprise, even if only for purposes of testing
- b. If electric power is deliberately drawn for purposes other than those agreed upon, in a greater quantity than the consumer is registered for, or in a greater quantity than that permitted by the directives, resulting in loss to the distributing enterprise
- c. If the consumer takes steps to prevent the recording equipment from measuring consumption, or to cause it to measure incorrectly, resulting in loss to the distributing enterprise, or if the consumer permits such faulty measuring in his plant and the use thereof
- d. Intentional damage to recording equipment, breaking of factory, official, or enterprise seals, or accidental breaking of said seals if this is not reported to the distributing enterprise within 3 days after discovery.

Article 17

1. The distributing enterprise shall present a bill to the consumer for unauthorized use of electricity. The amount of this bill is determined by the estimated quantity of electricity consumed by the particular piece of equipment. In computing this bill, full loading of all equipment is assumed for a minimum of 5 hours per day for illuminating equipment and 8 hours per day for other equipment. If it is not possible to determine the length of the entire period during which unauthorized use was made of electric power, the bill shall cover a minimum of 60 days. The highest retail rate shall apply.

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

In addition to the above, the bill shall include all expenses connected with determining unauthorized use of electric power, a minimum of 100 crowns. The entire sum is then reduced by the amount actually paid for electric power during the period of unauthorized consumption. If it is impossible to establish the date when the violation began, the distributing enterprise is entitled to compute the bill to cover a maximum of the past 3 years.

2. When unauthorized use of electric power is determined, the distributing enterprise is entitled to disconnect the electrical equipment of the consumer immediately.

3. If the consumer deliberately conceals information which might place him in a higher rate category, but if his meter has registered correctly, the distributing enterprise is entitled to estimate his consumption according to the simple rate scale set up for small lighting equipment or, depending on the type of consumer, for infrequently used machinery; this may cover the entire period since the last check was conducted. If no check was made, the distributing enterprise may estimate consumption for the entire period since the consumer was registered or since the agreement with the distributing enterprise was concluded, not exceeding 3 years.

SECTION VII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 18

The Ministry of Fuel and Power may permit exceptions to the provisions of this announcement.

Article 19

All regulations contradicting the provisions of this announcement are rescinded.

Article 20

This announcement becomes effective on 1 June 1952.

(Signed) Minister Pokorny

- E N D -

- 8 -

RESTRICTED